

Receipts and Expenditures

OF THE

Town of Wakefield,

FROM MARCH 1ST, 1871, TO MARCH 1ST, 1872.

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT OF THE

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

DOVER, N. H.,
H. H. GOODWIN, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
1872.

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82

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REPORT.

State Tax.

Paid Leander W. Cogswell, State Treasurer,	\$2,202 00
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County Tax.

Paid Jacob Manson, County Treasurer,	2,379 41
Amount paid State and County,	\$4,581 41

Schools.

School District No. 1	\$204 60
" " " 2	160 00
" " " 3	69 35
" " " 4	102 00
" " " 5	172 18
" " " 6	138 24
" " " 7	88 60
" " " 8	110 00
" " " 9	290 00
" " " 10	115 02
" " " 11	57 16
Amount paid the several School Districts,	\$1,507 15

Paid for Support of Paupers.

Paid N. H. Asylum, for support of Roxanna Jackson,	\$192 35
County of Carroll, for board of Harriet S. Cook, 1 year,	150 00
Hiram R. Waldron, for support of Louisa Nutter and Daniel Quimby, 1 year,	208 00
Samuel W. Roberts, for medical services,	8 25
A. J. Milliken, for support of Sally Philbrick,	61 00
Martin H. Cochran, for support of Roxanna Jackson,	16 50
Hiram R. Waldron, for supplies furnished Widow Campernell,	8 90
Joseph M. Woodman, for Widow Campernell,	1 25
J. E. Scruton, for transient pauper,	11 85
James Tucker, " " "	2 30
J. Q. Roles, " " "	7 65
James Tucker, " " "	10 00
A. F. Wood & Co., for " "	8 50

Highways and Bridges.

William Gowen,	\$2 25	Charles E. Brackett,	\$1 50
Joseph C. Hill,	2 00	Alfred G. Young,	1 50
E. B. Wiggin,	2 50	Ira Hanson,	10 00
Jay H. Hall,	4 00	Turner N. Seward,	2 60
Joseph Hanson,	4 00	Joseph Hanson,	8 24
Robert H. Pike,	3 00	John W. Sanborn,	36 62
Mark A. L. Colbath,	3 00	Hiram Paul, for new road,	500 00
Joseph Bradley,	95	Mehitable Haines, land dam-	
William S. Butler,	10 25	age,	120 00
Samuel Yeaton,	1 00	Ebenezer Garvin,	5 13
James & Wm Horne,	35 28	John J. Horne,	10 50
Burrows Drew,	1 90	John Mee,	7 60
George W. Hutchins,	3 00	Phineas Wentworth,	2 25
Asa Brown,	1 50	Thomas Wood,	5 40
Eben Hersom,	1 50	John Honell,	3 90
William H. Wyman,	3 00	Joseph Hanson,	1 50
Samuel C. Horne,	3 00	Alpheus Nutter,	8 00

George W. Wyman,	3 00	Ira J. Thompson,	1 50
Joshua Wyman,	1 50	Nathaniel Gondy,	1 20
Charles J. Cottle,	3 08	Rufus Hanson,	6 72
Charles F. Rines,	2 47	Samuel G. Wentworth,	4 25
Hiram Paul, building culvert,	26 25		
Whole amount paid for making and repairing roads,			\$856 84

TOWN DEBT. Notes and Interest Paid.

Paid James H. Buzzell, note and interest,	\$1,120 00
Martha B. Horne, "	140 46
Sylvester G. Canney, "	539 50
Nathan J. Weeks, "	110 26
Mahala Durrell, "	30 96
Jacob Locke, "	10 96
Pamela Rines, "	330 75
Noah K. Nutter, "	408 00
John S. Nason, "	848 00
Elijah Horne, "	580 00
Elijah Horne, "	228 00
Samuel W. Roberts, "	707 00
Lydia Gilman, "	563 44
George W. Dicy, "	817 79
Josiah H. Hobbs, "	1,379 01
John Paul, "	24 00
Lydia Burley, "	58 42
Phineas J. Weeks, "	211 13
Abbie G. Hutchins, "	492 35
Nancy P. Hutchins, "	76 68
Eliza L. Copp, "	160 00
Lyman Buzzell, "	66 00
Eliza Furber, "	401 28
Susan A. Hutchins, "	1,067 19
Eliza A. Lane, "	105 80
Susan A. Nason, "	8 00
Joseph B. Wiggins, "	819 77
Eliza A. Lane, "	423 00
Theophilus W. Lyford, "	131 25
Nathaniel Paul, "	115 50
Jonathan M. Burley, "	843 00

Paid Almira Penney, note and interest,	214 23
Annie H. Sawyer, " "	715 30
Oliver Seavey, " "	24 00
Sally M. Wiggin, " "	80 00
Sarah A. Quimby, " "	128 00
Oliver Seavey, " in part,	100 00
John G. Sanborn, " "	3,600 00
William Dunnels,	1,000 00
John Clark, " "	1,285 24
Joseph Maleham, " "	1,265 71
Otis Wiswall, " "	483 14
William Sawyer, " "	6 00
John G. Sanborn,	543 99
Mrs. E. L. Copp,	735 00
Whole amount paid on Town Debt,	<u>\$22,998 11</u>

Religious Societies.

Benjamin Edgerly,	\$17 91	Moses Perkins,	\$17 91
Hiram P. Mansur,	23 88	Samuel H. Smith,	17 91
Whole amount paid Religious Societies,			<u>\$77 61</u>

Watering Troughs.

Paid John Gilman, Turner N. Seward, John W. Mathes, and	
Leander W. Lary, three dollars each,	\$12 00

Abatements for the year 1867.

	Paid Isaac T. Clark, for	
George Libbey,	\$3 00	John L. Perkins,
Amount abated,		<u>4 12</u>
		\$7 12

For the year 1868.

Paid Isaac T. Clark, for			
George W. Haines,	3 00	George A. Neal,	2 57
Thomas L. Pickering,	3 37		—
Amount abated,			\$8 94

For the year 1869.

Paid George H. Gage, Collector of Taxes, for			
Lorinda Danforth,	2 27	Thomas L. Pickering,	40
John E. Pike,	3 40	Wood & Hannaford,	15 75
Thomas W. Hill, P'd in Mass.	3 40	Chesley Jenness,	6 39
Frank Nelson,	3 40	Isaac D. Watson,	1 00
Stephen M. Willey,	3 40	Abial Young,	4 54
Amount abated,			\$43 95

For the year 1870.

Paid George H. Gage, for			
Joshua Deering,	3 63	Augustus W. Richards,	3 63
Thomas M. Hanson,	3 63	Andrew J. Whittemore,	2 41
John E. Pike,	3 63	Joseph Foy, dog tax,	1 00
Harry N. Smith,	3 63	Robert C. McDaniels,	6 09
Silas E. Davis,	4 63	Ichabod Rogers,	3 63
Joseph B. Nichols,	3 14	Warren S. Cooper,	3 63
Gilbert M. Weeks,	3 63	Chesley Jenness,	9 52
Joseph Bradley,	5 07	John W. Sanborn, 2d,	4 63
Joseph C. Hill,	2 00	Martha J. Webster,	2 41
Leander P. Pickering,	3 63	Ira H. Ames,	3 63
Henry D. Tucker,	3 63	Thomas L. Pickering,	3 00
Lorinda Danforth,	2 17	John Sanborn,	4 20
Seth Nason,	3 63	William A. Clarage,	4 63
Charles L. Glidden,	3 63	William Moulton, heirs of	9 66
Ansel R. Bickford,	3 63	Alphonzo Towle,	3 63
Zebulon G. Horne,	7 58	George A. Richards,	3 63
Chesley Jenness, Jr.,	3 63	Charles G. Wood,	48
William B. Reynolds,	2 13	Rufus K. Hanson,	3 63

Mark Wood, for tannery,	5 71	William Perkins,	3 63
Thomas W. Hill,	3 63	Stephen M. Willey,	2 73
Amount abated,	.		<u>\$155 79</u>

Damages paid for Defect in Highways.

Paid Melvin J. Leavitt, for damage to horse,	\$115 00
C. K. Dunnells, " " "	10 00
C. K. Drake, " " to wagon,	15 00
J. W. Mathes, " " to ox sled,	5 00
S. F. Cummings, " " to wagon,	1 00
Daniel E. Owen, " " "	7 00
	<u>\$153 00</u>

Outstanding Bills.

Paid Luther G. Cate, for repairing highway,	\$16 20
L. G. Cate, abatement of tax on factory,	38 00
S. D. Hutchins, damage to meadow caused by freshet,	15 00
S. F. Cummings, repairing highway,	2 00
George H. Gage,	5 00
	<u>\$76 20</u>

A. Beacham, Referee Case.

Paid John C. Philbrick, 5 days attendance,	\$10 00
James Young,	2 13
Alfred G. Young,	2 13
Thomas L. Wentworth,	2 74
George H. Gage, bill of expenses for referee, counsel, &c.,	11 63
Dudley C. Colman, referee,	15 00
Ebenezer Garvin, expenses and 5 days attendance,	21 85
George H. Gage, " " 3 " "	6 00
	<u>\$71 48</u>

Printing, Stationery, &c.

Paid B. W. Sanborn & Co.,	\$6 56
William Sawyer,	1 63
Ebenezer Garvin,	1 04
A. J. Milliken,	1 16
E. A. Hills, for printing reports,	70 00
George H. Gage, postage on letters,	67
Amount,	\$81 06

Sundry Bills.

Paid John T. Varney, for repairing Town house,	75
Isaac T. Clark, tax on two steers,	1 25
George H. Gage, for loss of cow and colt,	2 35
John W. Sanborn, Auditor,	2 00
Alvah H. Sawyer, “	2 00
John C. Philbrick, repairing highway,	4 85
Geo. W. Seward “ “	7 40
John W. Sanborn, for revenue stamps,	2 00
John C. Philbrick, for loss of horse,	1 84
James Mc N. Cook, non-resident, highway taxes paid in labor,	73 17
Josiah W. Wiggin, for loss of sheep and lamb, killed by dogs,	6 00
George F. Piper, for loss of cow,	79
	\$104 40

Town Officers.

Paid Nathaniel Barker, S. S. Committee,	\$31 00
Ebenezer Garvin, Treasurer,	10 00
Charles H. Smith, Town Clerk,	
For recording business done at March meeting, 1871.	
Perambulation of Town lines, Jan'y meeting, 30 pages, \$5 10	
Enrollment, 3 pages,	51
Invoice, 45 pages,	7 65
	\$13 26

Ebenezer Garvin, Selectman,

1871.

March	6, To trip to Middleton to pay notes,	\$2 00
	8, 1 day with Auditor,	2 00
	9, trip to John G. Sanborn's,	1 00
	16, trip to Dover with reports,	4 00
April	5 days taking inventory,	10 00
	4 making taxes,	8 00
	15, 1-2 day at office,	1 00
	18, trip to Ossipee with horse,	3 00
May	To copying taxes,	2 50
	Examining records relative to Paupers,	3 00
	6, 1-2 day at office,	1 00
	12, 1 day with horse to hire money,	3 00
	distributing surveyor lists,	2 00
	27, 1-2 day on road,	1 00
June	3, 1 day at office,	2 00
	24, trip to Great Falls, to see Hargraves,	1 00
	expenses,	2 00
Oct.	2 days to hire money with horse,	4 00
	1 day perambulating town lines,	2 00
	trip to Ossipee,	2 00
Nov.	1 day at the corner,	2 00
Dec.	revising Jury list,	1 00
	1 day examining records in relation to Jen- ness family,	2 00

1872.

Feb.	12, trip to Gilman's to pay note,	1 00
	3 days settling bills,	6 00
	2 days preparing report,	4 00
	trip to Acton to pay note,	1 00

\$73 50

George H. Gage, Selectman.

1871.

March	18, 1-2 day at office,	1 00
	31, 1-2 " "	1 00
April	10 days making inventory and mak'g taxes,	20 00
	1 day making out Surveyor's lists,	2 00
	1 day distributing " "	2 00
May	2 days copying inventory,	4 00
	6, 1-2 day at office,	1 00

May	27, 1-2 day on road, near Brackett's Mills,	1 00
	31, 1-2 day laying out road near do	1 00
June	6, trip over to Welch Bridge,	50
	17, preparing inventory and making school house tax, Dist. No. 2,	2 00
July	copying inventory for school house tax,	1 00
Aug.	19, 1-2 day letting road to build,	1 00
	25, 1 day at north part of the town,	2 00
Sept.	13, 1-2 day on road,	1 00
	21, 1-2 " "	1 00
	30, 1-2 " "	1 00
Oct.	5 days perambulating town lines,	9 00
	14, paid half the expense setting stone monu- ment on line between Wakefield and Milton,	25
	26, trip to Pine Brook,	1 00
Nov.	17, trip to East Wakefield,	1 00
1872.		
Feb.	19, 1-2 day fixing check lists and warrant,	1 00
	21, 1 day at north part of town,	2 00
	23, 1-2 day at corner preparing and posting war- rant for town meeting,	1 00
	27, 1-2 day at the corner,	1 00
	28, 1 day settling town accounts,	2 00
	29, 1 " " "	2 00

 \$62 25

John C. Philbrick, Selectman,
1871.

March	18, To 1-2 day at office,	1 00
	31, 1-2 day at office,	1 00
April	11, 8 1-2 days tak'g inventory and mak'g taxes,	17 00
	15, 1-2 day at office,	1 00
May	6, 1-2 day at office,	1 00
	8, 1 day distributing Surveyor's lists,	2 00
	31, on the road at Daniel Brackett's,	1 50
June	3, 1-2 day at office,	1 00
	10, 1 day at office,	2 00
Aug.	19, on road at Daniel Brackett's,	1 50
Sept.	30, at office and on road at Dan'l Brackett's,	1 50
Oct.	7, 1-2 day at office to draw Jury,	1 00

Oct. 11, 12, perambulating town lines,	4 50	
Nov. 17, trip to East Wakefield,	1 00	
Dec 16, revise the Jury Box,	1 00	
1872.		
Feb. 23, 1-2 day at office,	1 00	
24, 1-2 day collecting bills,	1 00	
27, 1-2 day at office,	1 00	
29, 1 day settling accounts,	2 00	
		\$43 00
Whole amount paid for services of Town Officers,		
		\$233 01

 Cr.

1871.

		Received of Treasurer, for the year 1870,	\$884 94
March 8.	"	Sallie M. Wiggin, on Town Note,	1,000 00
" 10.	"	John G. Sanborn, "	4,600 00
" 14.	"	John T. Parson,	500 00
" 14.	"	Josiah Hobbs,	754 00
" 16.	"	Eliza A. Lane,	525 00
" 16.	"	Eliza Furber,	390 00
" 16.	"	John S. Nason,	800 00
" 22.	"	Otis Wiswall,	200 00
" 25.	"	John F. Weeks,	50 00
April 1.	"	Joseph B. Wiggin,	800 00
" 7.	"	Mrs Mary Mills,	70 00
" 7.	"	George W. Dicy,	780 00
May 6.	"	Mrs. E. L. Copp,	700 00
" 20.	"	Burrows Drew,	100 00
" 27.	"	Daniel N. Tuttle,	50 00
June 3	"	Mrs. Martha Cottle,	50 00
" 3.	"	Nancy P. Hutchins,	76 68
" 10.	"	Joshua Cottle,	200 00
" 12.	"	Abbie G. Hutchins,	492 35
" 12.	"	Susan A. Hutchins,	1,067 19
" 24.	"	Josiah W. Wiggin,	300 00
Oct. 6.	"	Lizzie Jenness, on Town Note,	100 00
Nov. 1.	"	Noah K. Nutter, "	400 00
" 21.	"	Mrs. Mary Yeaton, "	350 00

Nov. 25.	Received of John Penney,	town note,	400 00
Dec. 5.	" Samuel W. Roberts,	"	700 00
1872.			
Jan. 9.	" Algernon S. Weeks,	"	90 00
" 9.	" Oscar Weeks,	"	50 00
" 27.	" William K. A. Copp,	"	200 00
" 27.	" Oliver L. Allen,	"	220 00
" 29.	" Joshua Cottle,	"	100 00
Feb. 27.	" Joseph Maleham,		1,265 21
" 27.	" John Clark,		1,285 24
" 27.	" Otis Wiswall,		446 00
" 27.	" William Sawyer,		28 74
	" Treasurer of State,		447 66

Received of Isaac T. Clark, Collector for the year 1867,	7 57
" " " " 1868,	45 99
" Elijah Wadleigh,	15 00
" Geo. H. Gage, on tax list, for the year 1869,	220 00
" " " 1870,	2,138 00
" James Mc N. Cook, Collector of Taxes for the year 1871, exclusive of school house tax for District No. 2,	9,520 00

Amount received on Town Notes from March 1st, 1871, to March 1st, 1872,	19,112 17
" of Treasurer for the year 1870,	884 94
" from Collectors of Taxes,	11,931 56
" other resources,	531 70

Amount received by the Treasurer, from March 1st, 1871, to March 1st, 1872,	\$32,460 37
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Town of Wakefield for Liabilities.

Due the several School Districts, money unexpended for the year 1871,	\$329 21
the Freewill Baptist Society, prior to the year 1871,	17 91

Due the several School Districts, interest on School Fund, for the year 1872,	44 75
religious societies, interest on Ministerial fund, for the year 1872,	53 73
Oliver L. Allen, note and interest,	573 30
James O. Applebee, " "	156 60
Emily A. Cook, " "	318 00
Mahala Durrell, " "	417 96
Mrs. Mary Garland, " "	78 84
Jonathan Gage, " "	284 37
Harriet A. Maleham, " "	1,350 00
Sarah Y. Cook, " "	198 72
Sally C. Weeks, " "	345 60
Algernon S. Weeks, " "	153 36
Lizzie Pike, " "	172 00
Martha J. Webster, " "	169 60
Susan A. Pike, " "	172 00
Betsey G. Young, " "	55 60
Jonas Moulton, " "	447 20
Mary L. Perkins, " "	172 00
Susan A. Nason, " "	102 25
Algernon S. Weeks, " "	54 75
Frank S. Weeks, " "	92 71
Almira Pike, " "	108 75
Burrows Drew, " "	108 50
Betsey L. Hutchins, " "	286 20
Sarah A. Kimball, " "	297 00
Harrison Libby, " "	1,612 00
Theophilus W. Lyford, " "	844 00
Armine D. Paul, " "	758 16
John Paul, " "	300 00
Oliver Seavey, " "	218 00
Samuel Yeaton, " "	216 00
Will be due E. L. Copp, April 1, 1872,	2,000 00
Due the heirs of Albert L. Dow, note and interest,	114 48
Lydia Burley, " "	1,027 00
Jacob Locke, " "	51 00
Lyman Buzzell, " "	552 75
Laura A. Weeks, " "	112 61
Sally M. Wiggin, " "	1,000 00
John T. Parsons, " "	530 00

Due Josiah H. Hobbs,	note and interest,	799 24
Eliza A. Lane,	" "	5 56 50
Eliza Furber,	" "	413 40
John F. Weeks,	" "	53 00
Mrs. Mary Mills,	" "	75 60
Joseph B. Wiggin,	" "	860 00
Burrows Drew,	" "	105 00
Daniel Tuttle,	" "	52 50
Mrs. Martha Cottle,	" "	52 00
Joshua Cottle,	" "	208 75
Josiah W. Wiggin,	" "	313 00
Lizzie M. Jenness,	" "	102 50
Mrs. Mary A. Yeaton,	" "	356 65
John Penny,	" "	408 00
Algernon S. Weeks,	" "	91 75
Abbie G. Hutchins,	" "	521 88
Susan A. Hutchins,	" "	1,131 22
Nancy P. Hutchins,	" "	81 46
Oscar Weeks,	" "	50 62
William K. A. Copp,	" "	201 50
Oliver L. Allen,	" "	223 00
Joshua Cottle,	" "	100 50
Joseph Maleham,	" "	1,265 71
John Clark,	" "	1,285 24
Otis Wiswall,	" "	446 00
John G. Sanborn,	" "	4,296 00
County of Carroll, for support of Harriet S. Cook, 6 mo's.		75 00
Will be due Geo. H. Gage, when he settles tax list for 1869,		30 00
" " " " 1870,		45 00
" James Mc N. Cook, " " 1871,		55 00
Due Josiah H. Hobbs, note and interest,		535 00
		\$30,687 94

Town of Wakefield by Moneys Due.

Due from Isaac T. Clark, on Tax List for the year 1868,	\$40 00
George H. Gage, " " 1869,	363 00
" " " 1870,	856 00
U. S. Government for Bounties,	2,938 00

Due from State of New Hampshire,	11,091 67
James Mc N. Cook on Tax List for the year 1871, exclusive of school house tax for Dist. No. 2,	2,550 72
In hands of Treasurer,	744 76
	\$18,584 15
Amount of Liabilities,	30,687 94
By moneys due the Town	18 584 15
Leaving balance against the Town of	\$12,103 79
Amount received,	32,460 37
Amount paid out,	31,715 61
Cash in the hands of Treasurer,	\$744 76

EBENEZER GARVIN, } Selectmen
 GEORGE H. GAGE. } of
 JOHN C. PHILBRICK. } Wakefield

MARCH 7, 1872.

We, the subscribers, having this day carefully examined the foregoing accounts of the Selectmen of Wakefield, hereby report that we find them correctly cast and fully supported by proper vouchers.

JOHN W. SANBORN, }
 MORRILL B. SMITH, } Auditors.
 ALVAH H. SAWYER. }

Names of Paupers.

Louisa Nutter,

Sally Philbrick,

Roxanna Jackson,

Daniel Quimby,

Harriet S. Cook.

Received of John W. Sanborn, March 7, 1872, fifty-nine dollars and sixty-four cents (\$59.64), Highway Tax, paid in money, due Highway District, No. 5, for the year 1872, and not included in the foregoing credit.

EBENEZER GARVIN, *Treasurer.*

R E P O R T

O F T H E

Superintending School Committee.

REPORT.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WAKEFIELD :

It is now thirty-six years since I became acquainted with the condition of the schools in Wakefield. During about thirty years of that time I have sustained the relation of S. S. Committee, and have watched their operations and witnessed their results with unabated interest. I found them holding a respectable rank ; and, when between two and three generations of school age have passed from them to the active duties of life, they still merit a just claim to such a rank. But what changes ! what improvements ! what signal events have been witnessed in that time ! Then we had no railroad in our State. There was but one or two on the whole continent. We had no lines of telegraph—no State Board of Education, and no supervision of the schools only such as was provided by separate towns. In the progress of so many improvements, antagonistic forces have operated with accumulated energy. The stability of all our institutions, civil, religious and educational, has been tested by the shock of a terrible conflict that wasted vast resources and sacrificed nearly a million of lives. The schools and colleges placed many of their brightest ornaments on the altar of their country in that conflict. In some States the schools were suspended. In others, they were interrupted and embarrassed in their operations. In New England and some other States they maintained their vitality. When the dark clouds that hung over the nation so long with threatening aspect had passed away, a scene was presented, amid the desolations of war, that awakened in educators and philanthropists a deep solicitude—the millions of the race that had been emancipated from their oppressive bondage already asking for the instruction that would prepare them for the new relations to which they were destined.

They met the crisis, and employed a self-denying band of teachers, who immediately commenced a work of such vital importance to that race and to the nation. It has been sustained with encouraging success. There are now a very large number of public and private schools, Normal Schools, and several chartered institutions that rank as colleges, all established for this benefit. This noble work needs to be sustained with princely resources. We trust it will be aided by appropriations from the General Government, as suggested in a report of the Commission of Education. But an awakened and active interest has extended to every part of the nation; and in connection with various improvements, it has extended on a wider scale. The power of steam applied to the locomotive and the steam vessel, and the lines of the telegraph extending across continents and under oceans, have brought the ends of the earth together. An influence, like the magic of the electric spark, flashing on the darkness in which nations have been involved under the reign of tyranny and ignorance, has awakened them from the sleep of ages, and they are demanding some improvements in their systems of government and education. The island empire of Japan even has awaked from a long slumber, and has sent ambassadors to our country in search of useful knowledge. A progressive spirit has pervaded all the nations, and they are becoming dissatisfied with that policy which has hitherto limited the means of improvement to a few favored classes. They have been devising measures by which schools may be established to promote the general diffusion of knowledge. Among all the agencies that have become instrumental of such widely extended results during this period, and of inspiring the hope of a brighter era in the history of the race, we regard Protestant missions as the most efficient. On every continent and on every island of the ocean, where they have had a station, there has been a centre of light. Where they have planted the church, they have planted the school-house. They have reduced to form some of the languages of the most benighted people, and translated into those languages the only book that teaches the knowledge of salvation—the book which everywhere disperses the mists of ignorance, and awakens a desire for useful improvements. Never before was there such a wide and deep and active interest manifested in the great enterprise in which a knowledge of letters, of the sciences and arts, and of the system of revealed religion, is to be communicated to myriads of susceptible minds. There is no other people or nation that has such responsibilities and interests involved in the success of that enterprise, as our own. A failure to summon the forces needed to meet such a crisis, must be attended with

a disaster, the results of which cannot be described. There are great difficulties yet to be surmounted; there is still a very large amount of illiteracy, limited principally to the Southern States, yet not to one race, which furnishes occasion for alarm. But we may not admit of failure. The forces that are required to meet the conflict with ignorance and vice, and all the powers of darkness, have been summoned, and have entered the field,—200,000 teachers. They are marshalled by well directed agencies; and, under the care of an all-controlling Providence, they will be successful in achieving the victory. And too, that awakened interest that has reached other lands must continue and increase, producing an intellectual and moral renovation. The tyrants of earth may as well attempt to beat back the tides of the ocean, as to withstand the wave of progressive influences that is reaching whole masses of their subjects—it will roll onward to the full consummation of a great and glorious achievement. It is from a review of the past that we derive the most animating motives to induce us to assume our own appropriate share of responsibility in this great work, and to sustain it in untiring efforts to promote the prosperity of the district schools. They merit such regard. They have performed their operations during another year with very creditable interest.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Summer Term.—Length, 4 weeks; whole number of scholars, 24; average attendance, 20; instances of tardiness, 14; of dismissal, 1; not absent one-half day, 9. Teacher, Miss IDA SANBORN. The term was very short, and closed unexpectedly, without notice, so that the committee had no opportunity to witness results.

Winter Term.—Length, 8 weeks; whole number of scholars, 26; average attendance, 23; instances of tardiness, 62; of dismissal, 23; not absent one-half day, 0. Teacher, Mr. GEORGE H. GAGE. He is a well qualified teacher, who has sustained a good reputation in this work for a course of years. He kept a good school. His discipline is well sustained, and his teaching is thorough. The average improvement was regarded as very creditable. The term was brought to a close by request of the teacher, who had other responsibilities to meet.

After a short vacation, the term was commenced again under the care of Mr. JAMES W. APPLEBEE, reported as the successful teacher of the winter term of this school last year. The school is now in operation.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Summer Term.—Length, 11 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 29 ; average attendance, 20 ; instances of tardiness, 135 ; of dismissal, 8 ; not absent one-half day, — ; Teacher, Miss MARY C. WEEKS. Miss Weeks conducted the exercises of her school with active interest, and maintained discipline successfully. The progress of improvement was good. The instances of tardiness, faithfully registered as they should be, indicate some neglect on the part of parents. Punctuality and constancy in attendance not only prevent interruptions in the school, but they have an influence in the formation of character.

Winter Term.—Length, 18 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 36 ; average attendance, 31 ; instances of tardiness, — ; of dismissal, — ; not absent one-half day, 3. Teacher, Miss HATTIE N. HOBBS. As this school is still in operation the average attendance is given only to the short vacation. The school is highly favored with an unusually long term under the instruction of a teacher of good attainments. Miss Hobbs has been employed in this district before, as a teacher in the High School, and also in several private schools. The manifest progress of her pupils has been good ; in some instances unusually good. In Algebra, 6 ; Rhetoric, 3 ; Geometry, 2.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Summer Term.—Length, 6 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 12 ; average attendance, 10 ; instances of tardiness, 37 ; of dismissal 16 ; not absent one-half day, 0. Teacher, Miss MARY A. WENTWORTH. Miss Wentworth was reported as the successful teacher of both terms of this school last year, and also of several terms of previous years. As usual, she awakened and sustained an active interest in her pupils, and kept an excellent school.

Winter Term.—Length, 9 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 13 ; average attendance, 12 ; instances of tardiness, 23 ; of dismissal, 12 ; not absent one-half day, 1. Teacher, Miss LIZZIE F. WEEKS. Miss Weeks manifested a kind interest in the improvement of her pupils, and performed her work with persevering care. She was successful in maintaining order, and imparting instruction. In the last examination, there was evidence of good progress.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Summer Term.—Length, 9 weeks; whole number of scholars, 21; average attendance, 16; instances of tardiness, 50; of dismissal, 80; not absent one-half day, 1. Teacher, Miss CHARLOTTE J. MALEHAM. Miss Maleham has taught five terms in this district before with good success. With prompt and untiring exertion she sought to sustain the interests of this school, and with good results. The average progress was very good.

Winter Term.—Length, 10 weeks; whole number of scholars, 19; average attendance, 16; instances of tardiness, 12; of dismissal, 11; not absent one-half day, —. Teacher, Mrs. MARY L. CLEMENT. This school was visited at the commencement of the term, and was found in a well ordered and prosperous condition. The term was brought to a close unexpectedly, on account of the severe cold, and the difficulty of getting to the school-house, and was not examined. The results of the term, it is thought, were creditable to the teacher and scholars.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Summer Term.—Length, 7 weeks; whole number of scholars, 21; average attendance, 19; instances of tardiness, 8; of dismissal, 6; not absent one-half day, 6.

Winter Term.—Length, 14 1-2 weeks; whole number of scholars, 26; average attendance, 19; instances of tardiness, 74; of dismissal, 38; not absent one-half day, 0. Teacher of both terms, Miss LIZZIE C FARNUM. Miss Farnum has taught in her home district before with good approval. After years of experience she conducts the operations of the school successfully, with some judicious regard to each part of the teacher's work, including first rudiments. The winter term was not examined at its close. The notice was duly sent, but in consequence of some neglect it was not received.

DISTRICT NO. 6.

Summer Term.—Length, 10 weeks; whole number of scholars, 14; average attendance, 12; instances of tardiness, 3; of dismissal, 10; not absent one-half day, 1.

Winter Term.—Length, 16 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 13 ; average attendance, 12 ; instances of tardiness, 5 ; of dismissal, 6 ; not absent one-half day, 2. Teacher, Mrs. ROSE A. WENTWORTH. This school has a good record. We think it a wise policy to employ the same teacher for successive terms where there is evidence of good results. Mrs. Wentworth has sustained the interests of this school during the two past years. When last visited the school was found in a satisfactory condition, with marked evidence of improvement. The district has lost a number of scholars by removals, and those now connected with the school are comparatively young. Still in operation.

DISTRICT NO. 7.

Summer Term.—Length, 6 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 18 ; average attendance, 15 ; instances of tardiness, 10 ; of dismissal 3 ; not absent one-half day, 3. Teacher, Miss SUSAN A. HOBBS. This teacher was faithful in her endeavors to promote the best interests of her pupils, and gave instruction with earnest care, and with accuracy, and a good measure of success.

Winter Term.—Length, 12 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 22 ; average attendance, 19 ; instances of tardiness, 63 ; of dismissal, 7 ; not absent one-half day, 4. Teacher, Miss ABBIE A. HOBBS. An increasing interest was awakened and sustained in this school, under the care of Miss Hobbs, attended with good results. The evidence of progress was very commendable.

DISTRICT NO. 8.

Summer Term.—Length, 10 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 24 ; average attendance, 19 ; instances of tardiness, 55 ; of dismissal, 39 ; not absent one-half day, 0.

Winter Term.—Length, 13 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 21 ; average attendance, 15 ; not absent one-half day, 0. Teacher, Miss LUCY A. HILL. The good reputation of this teacher, earned by a faithful discharge of duty, during five terms in her home district, previous to the present year, has been well sustained. We found evidence at the close of the terms of unusually good progress. The first class in Arith-

metic, who had reviewed and gone through the whole of Greenleaf's National, and the second, who had reviewed and finished the Common School, and were advancing in the National, and the class in grammar, were thought worthy of commendation. It was manifest that they had been well drilled. There was evidence too, of some due regard to every part of the teacher's work, including lessons in the first rudiments, found in the spelling-book and readers. 3 pupils attended to Algebra during both terms. We think this district have good reason to be satisfied with their school the past year.

DISTRICT NO. 9.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Summer Term.—Length, 8 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 23 ; average attendance, 19 ; instances of tardiness, 6 ; of dismissal, 4 ; not absent one-half day, 2. Teacher, Miss ELIZA A. COTTON. Her school, was composed of young scholars, a class of whom were new recruits, but partially initiated into the discipline of the school-room. To govern well and instruct such a school requires much wisdom, constant care and patience. Miss Cotton sustained the responsibility with a good measure of success.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Summer Term.—Length, 8 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 28 ; average attendance, 24 ; instances of tardiness, 20 ; of dismissal, 22 ; not absent one-half day, 7. Teacher, Mr. ALBERT R. MOULTON. Mr. Moulton assumed the responsibility of sustaining the interests of this school, and directed its operation with a manifest purpose of fidelity in the discharge of his duty. He was successful in awakening an interest in the various branches of study, and in giving instruction by approved methods. The results were thought to be good. In Algebra, 3 ; Geology, 1 ; Botany, 2 ; Natural Philosophy, 1.

Winter Term.—Length, 6 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 41 ; average attendance, 38 ; instances of tardiness, 85 ; of dismissal, 96 ; not absent one-half day, 5. Teacher, Mr. ALBERT R. MOULTON ; the same teacher employed in the summer term. It was thought expedient to unite the two departments of the school under the care of one teacher, during the winter term. In managing the operation of such a school in

good order, there necessarily required an amount of work, sufficient to tax the energies and skill of any teacher. Mr. Moulton performed his duty with diligent care, and, after reducing the number of classes, was enabled to go through the daily drill with some impartial regard to the interests of all. The term was short, but there was evidence of progress.

After a vacation of two weeks another term was commenced. Length, 5 weeks; whole number of scholars, 40; average attendance, 35; instances of tardiness, —; of dismissal, —; not absent one-half day, —. Teacher, Mr. JAMES W. GRANT. This teacher's modes of discipline and his methods of teaching are his own. In the practical results, it was evident to the observer, that it was his aim to maintain good order and to give accurate and thorough instruction. He kept a very good school. The term was prolonged several weeks by private tuition. The Register of this teacher was not kept with due care, nor made out with accuracy. Only a part of the term was to be recorded as a public school, but this does not excuse the omission. He reports 2-3 of the school attending to grammar, and then 2-3 attending to geography. This would lead to the absurdity of having a fractional part of a scholar in each study. That would do in the average attendance, but not here. His pronunciamento in reference to our Text-books and the Teacher's Institute, we regard as rather extrajudicial.

DISTRICT NO. 10.

Summer Term.—Length, 8 weeks; whole number of scholars, 8; average attendance, 6; instances of tardiness, 3; of dismissal, 10; not absent one-half day, 5. Teacher, Miss FLORENCE TWITCHELL. This school has a good record. There is no other school in town, if compared by numbers, that is so well advanced, or that requires instruction in so many branches. Miss Twitchell was the well accredited teacher of the summer term of last year. She has conducted its operations during another term, and again found opportunity to give instruction, not only in the usual branches, but in Algebra, Geometry, Physiology and French. The awakened interest of this school was fully sustained. In the examination of the different classes there was evidence that the teacher had given thorough instruction and that the progress of the pupils had been remarkably good.

Winter Term.—Length, 10 weeks; whole number of scholars, 11; average attendance, 9; instances of tardiness, 4; of dismissal, 7; not absent one-half day, 2. Teacher, Mr. JOHN C. COTTON. Mr. Cotton is a

teacher of liberal attainments ; but he found work of some interest in this small school, and performed in it a useful service. In his examination of classes in arithmetic and other branches, there was evidence of thorough instruction and progress, that was very creditable to the teacher and scholars. In Physiology, 1 ; Book-keeping, 2 ; French, 1. This district has been favored with good instruction the past year, and the results will well repay all the necessary care and pains it required.

DISTRICT NO. II.

Summer Term.—Length, 6 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 16 ; average attendance, 13 ; instances of tardiness, 6 ; of dismissal, 10 ; not absent one-half day, 2.

Winter Term.—Length, 7 weeks ; whole number of scholars, 12 ; average attendance, 11 ; instances of tardiness, 5 ; of dismissal, 10 ; not absent one-half day, 0. Miss SUSAN A. HOBBS, Teacher of both terms. Miss Hobbs possesses good literary qualifications, and is very faithful in her endeavors to promote the improvement of her pupils. The average progress was thought to be good at the close of each term.

Whole number of scholars in the schools, during the year, 296 ; average attendance during the year, 215 ; whole amount appropriated to the schools, including what has been paid in private tuition and board, \$1,852.99 ; amount appropriated for each scholar, \$6.26. The whole amount of appropriations is larger than that of any previous year, and the average length of terms has been longer. We trust this liberality will be continued. The "compulsory law" was posted according to the direction appended to it, and, we think, with some good results. After another survey of the schools, it affords to your Committee a high satisfaction to be able to give the assurance that they have been found generally in a prosperous state.

In the class of teachers employed, an unusual number brought to their work a measure of the wisdom that may be acquired by experience ; some had enjoyed the advantages of the short course of Normal instruction in the Teacher's Institute ; some others possessed qualifications that were more than an equivalent. Their work, performed with so much care and skill in governing and teaching, and with so much re-

gard to moral and religious instruction, is worthy of commendation.

As I may not perhaps, consistently sustain this relation to the schools any longer, I may be permitted to say to the children and youth I have seen so often, during the past year, it has ever been an occasion of joy when I have found evidence that you were making good improvement of your advantages. I shall still cherish a deep interest in your welfare, and shall love to be assured that you are pressing on with an increasing desire to improve. You have active minds, that need to be cultivated, and hearts that ought to be filled with kind and generous affections; you may clothe yourselves with amiable and lovely virtues, that will constitute a brighter ornament than all the external adornings that wealth has ever bestowed. The time is soon coming when you will be gathered once more in the school-room. It will be your spring-time, in which you will have your appropriate work. Will you come to it cheerful and fresh as the morning, and take care that you do it well. We wish to have your way made pleasant, and to have you assisted by kind and faithful teachers, but this is a work that you yourselves must do. After all the wonderful improvements, in which the schools have showed some part, there has been no discovery made by which youth can be well educated without their own exertions. By the inventions of art the traveller can ascend Mount Washington with comparatively little toil, and in a brief space of time; but the hill of science has not yet been ascended without persevering study, and long and patient toil. The unalterable condition of high attainments still is *application*. Let not the present opportunity be lost.

But teachers should be reminded that their responsibilities are increasing. While such an interest is everywhere manifested in the great work in which the rising race are required to be more thoroughly educated, that they may meet higher claims in the relations to which they are destined, there is at the same time a demand made for more thoroughly qualified teachers. This demand has resulted in the establishment of Normal schools in all the different States, in which those who aspire to the teacher's work, may have an opportunity to receive a specific training, in their preparation. It is not supposed that all our teachers can secure the advantages of such schools. They have been multiplied rapidly for a few years, yet they do not now furnish only a small fraction of the more than 200,000 teachers employed within the limits of our nation; but they have an influence in raising the standard of qualifications, and in maintaining the demand for better teaching. These considerations, but above all else, some due regard to the intrinsic importance of the work to be performed, should induce all who are now

teachers, and all who have a desire to teach, to avail themselves of the best advantages in their power. Certainly those teachers who have performed a useful service in the schools should be sought out, if they may still be retained.

New teachers also are required, and should be encouraged in the experiments in which they may furnish proof of their ability to teach. But all who become teachers engage in a work that is worth doing well. They should bring to it not only willing hands but a warm heart. The youthful minds that are subjected to their control, have varied degrees of susceptibility; some of them are like tender plants, that are soon blighted by a rough wind, but, with cautious care, may be cultivated and made to expand in knowledge and virtue, and rise to a higher destination to shine above the stars of light. It is a work that is honorable,—so full of interest,—involving such responsibilities, that it ought to claim the best intellectual endowments, connected with moral worth and religious principles. Those who would engage in it like the hireling when he goes to his task, should have no part in such a work.

The relation which parents sustain to the schools is such in its nature and involves such responsibilities, that I may not allow it to be passed over without some due notice, though I have no combination of motives, by it I may hope to awaken a new interest in regard to it. To give the crowning excellence to the district schools there is needed good parents to co-operate with good teachers and good scholars. The influence of parents is gratefully regarded when they visit the school-room, and by their presence and kind words, encourage both teacher and scholars. It is very desirable that they should do this in every district; but there are other ways in which their instrumentality may become effectual in producing a reanimation in the operations of the schools.

Some more improvements are needed in our school houses. In Dist. No. 2 repairs have been made during the year, which contributed essentially to the comfort of the teacher and scholars, and to the prosperity of the school. More repairs are needed here and in other districts.

The habitations where parents and children find a happy home, require some constant care, and often some annual appropriation for improvements. And why should not the school house be thought worthy of such regard, though it is but the transient home of the children? They are sent there in the heat of summer, and in the cold of winter, and we think it is good economy to make even such a home and its surroundings pleasant. We do not mean to ignore the good improvements that have been made in our town in behalf of schools, but more are needed. A little paint applied both externally and internally, and in some houses

a little whitewash would be a good appropriation. There are some other appendages to the school-room that are needed ; such as globes, maps, and standard Dictionaries,—to be used for reference and illustration. If no other means may be devised to procure them, allow me to ask if some small percentage of what is allowed for repairs may not consistently be appropriated in this way ? Such appropriations are allowed in replacing an article of furniture ;—these are appendages. If this may not be lawful, will not the larger districts raise the necessary amount by a small tax on the district. I have forborne to urge attention to this in the past, when the terms in the schools were so limited. When the amount of appropriations has so increased, it should not be omitted. A continued neglect of such useful appendages will leave us behind other communities in the progress of improvements.

But the agency and responsibility of parents are not limited to this material aid, or merely by some attention to the intellectual improvement of their children. Such improvement, however important, may not claim their exclusive regard. They have higher responsibilities involved, in their moral and religious instruction. Who but parents shall guard well their sacred right to read the Bible in the schools ? In times like the present, in our own community, and everywhere, youth, in their course of education, need to have their minds established in the principles of virtue, to form a character of upright integrity, and to be fortified against the power of evil. In every direction they are liable to be exposed to deceitful wiles, and to listen to some syren voice by which they may be lured from the path of rectitude. The demon of intemperance still maintains his ravages and marks some of his victims among the youth. We have seen some, who were once connected with the schools, and who were well endowed with intellectual attainments, thus marked. In an evil hour they were deceived and caught in the snare, and so were led as captives at the will of a deadly foe. They were seen faltering and trembling in his grasp for a little time, and then passed away from the scenes of mortals, and so all the high hopes that were centered in them have been disappointed amid scenes of sadness and sorrow. Who more than parents ought to feel the deepest interest in providing the means of a successful resistance to such evils ? Assured we are that no amount of intellectual attainments will alone furnish the armour that is needed. It has been proved insufficient, when worn by the giants that have been conquered. The most essential element in the education of youth, is religious instruction derived from the Bible. Parents have a right to claim such instruction in the schools. They ought to demand it, not, indeed, with any sectarian views—the Bible is not a sec-

tarian book,—but with a due regard to the principles of morality and religion, combined with other instruction, and sanctioned by the authority of the Bible. Parents who do this will perceive that their own example will be needed to enforce all the good instruction they provide for their children; they will, too, feel the need of religious ordinances to aid them in this work. Without such ordinances, a thoroughly Christian education will not be given to the generation now connected with the schools; and, without it how will they be prepared to act in responsible stations, and to meet the realities to which they are destined in an unseen world?

During some months past, these ordinances have been almost entirely neglected in our town. It is just as sure as the order of the heavens that this neglect, if continued, will have a disastrous effect on the interests of education, as well as on the destiny of immortal souls. The school house might still stand, where the community around were seen turning their feet away from the house of the Lord, and leaving it to become desolate. For a little time it might be so, but soon that desolation would extend, and the school-house too would be neglected, and youth would wander on the Sabbath, and receive their education amid artful and wicked devices, and so disappoint the expectations of parents and friends. It is not right, it is not safe, to separate what God has united in the teachings of his Word. That is, intellectual cultivation and religious instruction.

These ordinances will be restored, and parents and their children will, we trust, be seen going up to the house of the Lord as the Sabbath returns. These schools, too, under the watchful care of all the friends of education and religion, will become yet more successful in their operation, and made instrumental of conferring yet richer blessings to succeeding generations.

Respectfully submitted,

NATHANIEL BARKER.

Wakefield, March 6, 1872.



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